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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/695,796

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Kazuyoshi Torii

Q78216

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23373

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10/05/2006

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

EXAMINER

WALFORD, NATALIE K

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2879

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/695,796	Applicant(s) TORII ET AL.	
	Examiner Natalie K. Walford	Art Unit 2879	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-6,9 and 12-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-6,9 and 12-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/06</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The Amendment, filed on July 18, 2006, has been entered and acknowledged by the Examiner. Cancellation of claims 3, 7-8, and 10-11 has been entered. Newly added claims 12-20 has been entered. Claims 1-2, 4-6, 9, and 12-20 are pending in the instant application.

Claim Objections

Claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 13 recites the limitation "a metallic shell" in second line of the claim. The limitation should read "the metallic shell".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 9, 12-15, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Osamura (US 6,215,235).

Regarding claim 1, Osamura discloses a method for manufacturing a spark plug (item 1) in figures 1 and 2, which comprises a tubular metallic shell (item 15), a tubular insulator (item 11) extending in an axial direction of the metallic shell and fixed in the metallic shell with

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opposite ends of the insulator protruding from corresponding opposite ends of the metallic shell, a center electrode (item 28) extending in the axial direction of the metallic shell and fixed in the insulator with a distal end of the center electrode protruding from a distal end of the insulator and with a rear end of the center electrode fixed in the insulator, and a ground electrode (item 29) with one end of the ground electrode fixed to the metallic shell and with the other end portion of the ground electrode and the center electrode forming a discharge gap therebetween (item 27), and in which at least one of the center electrode and the ground electrode comprises an electrode base metal (item 2) and a chip (item 3) provided on the electrode base metal at a position for forming the discharge gap and formed of a spark erosion resistant material (column 8, lines 4-5), the method comprising:

(1) providing a chip (item 3) made of a spark erosion resistant material (column 8, lines 4-5) comprising a flange portion (FIG. 10, area surrounding item 4) and a protrusion (FIG. 10, item 4) protruding from a first face of the flange portion;

(2) tentatively joining, through resistance welding (column 8, lines 11-14), a second face of the flange portion opposite the protrusion to a joint face (item 42) of the electrode base metal of at least either one of the center electrode and the ground electrode, the joint face being located on a side toward the discharge gap (FIGS. 1 and 2); and

(3) laser-welding (column 7, lines 45-51) the flange portion to the joint face such that to form a weld portion (item 4) comprising components of the chip in an amount of 20% by mass to 80% by mass (column 7, lines 51-53) between the electrode base metal and the chip, said weld portion extending both outwardly (FIGS. 1 and 10) and a distance of $D/5$ or more inwardly of imaginary extension lines of generatrices of a side surface of the protrusion (FIGS. 1 and 10 and

column 7, lines 61-65), where D represents a maximum distance between said extension lines, and that part of the flange portion extending outside said imaginary extension lines being entirely subsumed within the weld portion (FIGS. 1 and 10).

Regarding claim 2, Osamura discloses the method for manufacturing a spark plug as claimed in claim 1, wherein the joint face is located on the electrode base metal of the ground electrode on a side toward the discharge gap (FIGS. 1 and 10).

Regarding claim 6, Osamura discloses the method for manufacturing a spark plug as claimed in claim 1, which comprises locating the joint face on the electrode base metal (FIG. 1, item 42) of the ground electrode on a side toward the discharge gap, and welding the chip to the ground electrode while the ground electrode is bent away from the distal end of the center electrode (FIG. 1 and column 7, lines 45-51).

Regarding claim 9, Osamura discloses the method for manufacturing a spark plug as claimed in claim 1, wherein the weld portion contains components of the chip in an amount in the range of from 30% by mass to 60% by mass (column 7, lines 51-53).

Regarding claim 12, Osamura discloses the method for manufacturing a spark plug as claimed in claim 1, wherein said weld portion has a shape and composition different from that of said flange portion (FIGS. 1 and 10, items 4 and area surrounding item 4).

Regarding claim 13, Osamura discloses a spark plug in figures 1 and 2 comprising: a metallic shell (item 15); a tubular insulator (item 11) fixed in the metallic shell; a center electrode (item 28) fixed in a metallic shell; a ground electrode (item 29) fixed to the metallic shell and forming a discharge gap (item 27) between the center and ground electrodes; a chip (item 3) having a protrusion connected with the ground electrode (FIG. 2, item 3) and formed of

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a spark erosion resistant material (column 8, lines 4-5); and an intermediate member (item 2) connecting the ground electrode and the chip; wherein the spark plug further comprises a laser-weld portion (item 4) connecting the ground electrode, the chip and the intermediate layer, wherein the laser-weld portion extends both outwardly and inwardly from imaginary extension lines of generatrices of a side surface of the protrusion (FIG. 2) and comprises 20% by mass to 80% by mass of the spark erosion resistant material (column 7, lines 51-53), said imaginary extension lines running along the side surface of the protrusion (FIGS. 1 and 10). The Examiner notes that the method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation (specifically “and wherein the intermediate member is welded to the chip and the ground electrode by resistance-welding”) has not been given patentable weight.

Regarding claim 14, Osamura discloses the spark plug as claimed in claim 13, wherein the laser-weld portion comprises components of said chip, said electrode base metal and said intermediate member (FIG. 10, item 4 and column 7, lines 51-65).

Regarding claim 15, Osamura discloses the spark plug as claimed in claim 13, wherein the laser-weld portion comprises 30% by mass to 60% by mass of the spark erosion resistant material constituting the chip (column 7, lines 51-53).

Regarding claim 17, Osamura discloses the spark plug as claimed in claim 13, wherein said laser-weld portion extends a distance of $D/5$ or more inward of said imaginary extension lines, where D represents a maximum distance between said extension lines (FIGS. 1 and 10 and column 7, lines 61-65).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4-5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Osamura (US 6,215,235) in view of Takamura et al. (US 4,581,558).

Regarding claim 4, Osamura discloses the method for manufacturing a spark plug as claimed in claim 1, but does not expressly disclose providing in step (1) a plate-like intermediate member having at least one of a melting point and linear expansion coefficient falling between that of the electrode base metal and that of the chip, and having a face larger than the second face of the flange portion; and in step (2), providing the intermediate member between the joint face and the chip, said electrode base metal and said intermediate member, as claimed by Applicant. Takamura is cited to show a spark plug with a plate-like intermediate member (FIG. 6, item 6) between a chip and electrode base metal of a spark plug, having a thermal expansion different than the chip and electrode base metal (column 3, lines 2-6). Takamura teaches that having an intermediate layer, it is possible to reduce thermal stress applied the chip due to the differences in the thermal expansion and to avoid rupture of the chip, thereby providing a longer service life of the spark plug (column 3, lines 18-25). The Examiner notes that Takamura does not disclose that the plate-like intermediate member has a larger face than that of the flange portion, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have the face larger, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of the

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component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Osamura to include a plate-like intermediate member having at least one of a melting point and linear expansion coefficient falling between that of the electrode base metal and that of the chip, and having a face larger than the second face of the flange portion; and in step, and providing the intermediate member between the joint face and the chip as suggested by Takamura for providing an overall longer service life of the spark plug.

Regarding claim 5, the combined reference of Osamura and Takamura disclose the method for manufacturing a spark plug as claimed in claim 4, which comprises, in step (2), after the intermediate member is tentatively joined to the joint face through resistance welding (Takamura; column 1 lines 38-45), tentatively joining the second face of the flange portion to the intermediate member through resistance welding (Takamura; column 1, lines 38-45).

Regarding claim 16, Osamura discloses the spark plug as claimed in claim 13, but does not expressly disclose that said intermediate member has at least one of a melting point and a linear expansion coefficient falling between that of the electrode base metal and that of the chip, as claimed by Applicant. Takamura is cited to show a spark plug with a plate-like intermediate member (FIG. 6, item 6) between a chip and electrode base metal of a spark plug, having a thermal expansion different than the chip and electrode base metal (column 3, lines 2-6).

Takamura teaches that having an intermediate layer, it is possible to reduce thermal stress

applied the chip due to the differences in the thermal expansion and to avoid rupture of the chip, thereby providing a longer service life of the spark plug (column 3, lines 18-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Osamura to include said intermediate member has at least one of a melting point and a linear expansion coefficient falling between that of the electrode base metal and that of the chip as suggested by Takamura for providing an overall longer service life of the spark plug.

Claims 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsutani (US PUB 2001/0005109) in view of Hori (US 6,653,766).

Regarding claim 18, Matsutani discloses a method for manufacturing a spark plug in figures 1 and 2, which comprises a tubular metallic shell (item 5), a tubular insulator (item 4) extending in an axial direction of the metallic shell and fixed in the metallic shell with opposite ends of the insulator protruding from corresponding opposite ends of the metallic shell, a center electrode (item 1) extending in the axial direction of the metallic shell and fixed in the insulator with a distal end of the center electrode protruding from a distal end of the insulator and with a rear end of the center electrode fixed in the insulator, and a ground electrode (item 3) with one end of the ground electrode fixed to the metallic shell and with the other end portion of the ground electrode and the center electrode forming a discharge gap therebetween, and in which the ground electrode comprises an electrode base metal (item 121) and a chip (item 12) provided on the electrode base metal at a position for forming the discharge gap (FIGS. 1 and 2) and formed of a spark erosion resistant material (paragraph 46), the method comprising:

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(1) providing a chip (item 12) comprising a flange portion (area surrounding items 121, 122, and 12) and a protrusion (item 122) protruding from a first face of the flange portion;

(2) tentatively joining, a second face of the flange portion opposite the protrusion to a joint face (item 121) of the electrode base metal of the ground electrode, the joint face being located on a side toward the discharge gap (FIGS. 1 and 2 and paragraph 10); and

(3) laser-welding the flange portion to the joint face such that a weld portion (item 2) is formed between the electrode base metal of the ground electrode and the chip to reach points on the second face of the flange portion, the points being located inward of corresponding intersections of the second face of the flange portion and imaginary extension lines of generatrices of a side surface of the protrusion (FIGS. 1 and 2), but does not expressly disclose that step (2) is done through resistance welding, as claimed by Applicant. Matsutani does disclose that step (2) is done through joining, but does not expressly disclose what type of welding. Hori is cited to show a spark plug that has portions that are joined through resistance welding (column 6, lines 62-65). Hori teaches that the joining reliability can be improved (column 11, line 58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Matsutani's invention to include that step (2) is done through resistance welding as suggested by Hori for improving the joining reliability.

Regarding claim 19, the combined reference of Matsutani and Hori disclose the method for manufacturing a spark plug as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spark erosion material is an Ir alloy containing 1% to 10% by mass Pt (Matsutani; paragraph 54).

Regarding claim 20, the combined reference of Matsutani and Hori disclose the spark plug as claimed in claim 13, wherein the spark erosion material is an Ir alloy containing 1% to 10% by mass Pt (Matsutani; paragraph 54).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Contact Information

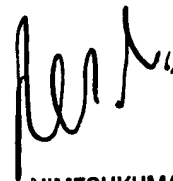
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Natalie K. Walford whose telephone number is (571)-272-6012. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimesh Patel can be reached on (571)-272-2457. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

nkW

Natalie K. Walford
9/27/06



NIMESHKUMAR D. PATEL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800